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CARRIER'S ADDRESS

To the Patrons of the "Bedford Gazette."

JANUARY 1, 1863.

A certain sprite that dwells below—
'Twere wrong, perhaps, to mention where;
The rounds each year is sure to go,
To peddle out his curious ware.

Each New Year's morn he makes his bow—
Though sprite he be, he's not uncivil;
And very rarely makes a row,
Unless to show you he's *the devil*.

But if with smiles you pass him by,
And do not pay the usual *quarter;*
Or if with jokes his wit you try,
Perhaps you'll find you've "caught a Tartar."

Now here he is, he's brought you news
Just fifty-two times in the year—
Be clever and pay up your dues—
What I've to say you soon shall hear.

One year ago I passed the doors,
And all was joy and life within,
Where sorrow now her tribute pours
From many a heart rejoicing then.

Now widowed mothers through the land
Are mourning sons and husbands slain;
While silent Pity lifts her wand
To calm the houseless orphan's pain.

And maidens mourn their lovers lost,
Who sleep on many a Southern plain;
And wounded thousands hear their voice,
That ne'er shall see their homes again.

And far away, in Northern forts,
The prisoner groans beneath his chain;
Where grim walls rise, with frowning ports,
And mark our country's deepest stain.

Above them floats the starry flag,
Our fathers bore on many a field,
When tyrants from their thrones were hurled,
And tyrant hosts were forced to yield;

Then freedom mildly ruled our land,
And *tyrants*—only across the sea:—
God stay the sacrilegious hand,
That takes away our liberty!

And hurl each despot from his throne,
Though fenced with bayonets of steel;
Show him Thy might, as Thou hast shown
Thy love for Christian martyrs' zeal.—

"Awake, ye hills!" a voice rings out,
And freemen rise on every plain—
In thunder tones I hear them shout:
"The Constitution we'll maintain!"

Give us the days our fathers knew—
Those days of peace, when Hope divine
Her halo 'round our country threw,
And bade her sons their strength combine.

Give us the days when gold again
Shall take the place of worthless paper—
When truth shall fall from statesmen's lips,
Instead of lies and senseless vapor.

Give us the hope, to freemen dear,
That when the grip of war relaxes,
Our land shall be of Bastiles clear,
And we released from odious taxes.

Call back the dead!—the honest dead,
That now repose in peaceful slumber!—
But Vernon, and the Hermitage,
Their sacred dust must still encumber!

While high and low, each trust is filled,
With men unfit for public station;
Who, vampire like, prey on the dead,
And suck the life-blood of the nation.

While "On to Richmond!" M. C's cry,
And push the general and his forces,
And virtue preach, though on the sly,
They speculate in army horses.

Yes, far and wide Corruption's friends,
Are honored, oft, with great ovations,
By those who love the public pay,
Or live by stealing soldier's rations!

The negro lover whines his plea,
While Sambo grins his approbation;
And laughs with all his barbarous glee,
To hear "Marse Greeley's" great oration.

And "Father Abram"—wondrous wise!—
To-day will make his proclamation:
So that the slaves *en masse* may rise,
To strike for their emancipation.

Ten million whites must be enslaved
To make three million negroes free—
Oh! glorious land, where Freedom dwelt,
Is this thy boasted liberty?—

All this I've sung, one year has brought,
One year, alas! of grief and gloom—
God grant the one begins to-day,
A brighter garb may soon assume.

When North and South again shall join;
And white winged Peace her pinions spread
O'er tropic vale and northern hill,
And every bitter feud be dead.

THE CARRIER.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

Are Schools Better than they Were?

Much discussion has been had on the question whether the Common School is really benefited by the means which have been so freely used for its improvement. Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Associations, State and County Educational Journals,—have all these made the school better than it was? Some who fall in with all suggestions for change in government or instruction, are very ready to fling the epithet of "old fogy" at these who can not quite see that an innovation is sure to be an improvement, and who doubt that all sciences ought to be leveled down to the popular mind, rather than the popular mind ought to be leveled up to the sciences, and that they should be used as *sciences*, and not as *amusements*. Others are quite as ready to sneer at the empiricism of those, who are, as they themselves, claim, "live teachers," and whose life differs from that of others mainly in being more showy and less substantial, in resorting to more ingenious devices and short cuts rather than to patient plodding in well-beaten paths,—the paths in which their fathers trod, and which led them to a solidity of wisdom and a sobriety of character which modern methods of teaching cannot hope to emulate.

Now, there was much, very much, in the old schools which no modern improvement has made better or can make better. In some respects they were far in advance of schools in our own day. Even this may savor of old fogyism too much to please some; but the name has no terrors, and we hold ourselves in readiness to maintain the assertion. But there can be no hesitation in saying we think that, on the whole, schools are better now than they were years ago.

They are better in that they recognize the humanity of the pupil, and assert in all their plans the essential fact that the more nearly the teacher gets to the child, to the human heart that beats with its young life and gushes with its strong emotions and throbs with its ready sympathies, by so much the more is instruction eagerly sought, and influence of all kinds cheerfully submitted to.

They are better in that they strive at least to give every thing a moral aspect, and so a moral result, and do what they do with the aim of reaching all the issues of life, and making the character as well fortified against all assaults upon its integrity, as the intellect is well furnished with the data and the power of correct reasoning.

They are better in that they address the child *as* a child, and give him lessons and explanations which a child may understand, while they do not remove the necessity of personal exertion, by which alone he can really grow.

They are better in that they do not oppress the memory with a host of words which have no connection in the pupil's mind with correspondent ideas, nor in fact with the question which they are intended to answer, but on the other hand intend that words shall be used only as the representatives of ideas, and insist with heroic perseverance that power is measured by the number of principles clearly seen and firmly held, rather than by the number which memory may crowd in ill-assorted packages into its confused chambers.

They are better in that the very rudiments of knowledge are made a constant feast instead of a hated drudgery: as in geography, by actual sight of islands and plains, by map-drawing, by imaginary voyages, by outline maps, and by simple but lively descriptions, or, as in reading, by the simple process of making it an intelligent and a musical exercise, and not a mere dronish utterance of sounds. And thus all through the school studies, there has been infused a new life by making the several lessons have a meaning and meet a want for the child; not always a meaning he may discover by unaided efforts, but one he may be made to see and understand; not always a want he may feel spontaneously, but one which the teacher knows how both to create and to satisfy.

And yet once more, they are better in that they have done much to introdure better systems of government, and have substituted the means which keep the family in order for the brutal punishment of the rod, though it can never be and ought never to be removed entirely from the school. If they were better in no other respect, this alone would be a vast benefit to the school. The use of moral means—within a proper limit, be it always understood and remembered, for we are no advocates of the system which banishes punishment—is a blessing for which all school-going children ought to be grateful. One who had suffered much in this respect, says:—"Thanks be to God, that amongst the many cases of reform destined eventually to turn out chimerical, this one at least can never be defeated or eclipsed. As a man grows more intellectual, the power of managing him by his intellect and moral nature, in utter contempt of all appeal to his mere animal instinct of pain, must go on with equal step. And if a 'Te Deum' or an 'O Jubilate' were to be celebrated by all nations and languages, for any one advance and conquest over wrong and error won by human nature in our time,—to my thinking that festival should be for the mighty progress made toward the suppression (in school) of brutal modes of punishment." And in this respect, we repeat, the common school has taken a great step in advance.—*Conn. Common School Jour.* H. B. B.

Morals and Manners in our Schools.

From the observation and experience of my whole life and especially from diligent inquiry among the most intelligent men and women of the county for the last six months, I am satisfied that the chief obstacle to the progress and elevation of the Common Schools, has been and now is, the fact, that bad morals and bad manners are suffered to prevail in and about them. Parents of intelligence and refinement have often said to me that they were afraid to send their children to them:—that if they did, their children were there brought in immediate contact with profane swearing, and rudeness, and vulgarity in words and actions, of the most disgusting kind; that if this feature, in those schools, could not be changed, they never could be made suitable places for the proper education of youth. Is not this so? I have publicly interrogated teachers and scholars on this subject in the schools that I have visited, and in every instance, but one, the admission was freely made, that profanity and vulgarity were vices that prevailed among them.

I have invariably directed all the rhetoric that I possess against these vices; but the difficulty of eradicating evil habits is very great, and can only be accomplished by proper instruction and a course of rigid discipline. Common Schools will never enjoy the confidence and respect of people of intelligence and refinement, until morals and manners receive a much greater share of attention in them than they now do. Has not the time arrived for greater efforts in this direction? What is scholarship worth when associated with vulgarity and depravity? Ought there not to be as much pains taken, in the schools, to make a boy a *gentleman*, as there is to make him a *scholar?* In the term gentleman I include purity of morals as well as gracefulness of manners. Parents desire their sons to be gentlemen and their daughters to be ladies, as well as to be scholars. And it is my opinion that efforts in this direction will be warmly seconded and sustained by both parents and children, How shall we go to work then, to effect this change in our schools, and secure what Milton calls the "virtuous education of youth?"

Many things are to be considered: There should be pleasant and well furnished school rooms; the grounds about the school house should be enclosed and adorned; separate yards should be provided with privies for the different sexes to prevent improper exposure and to preserve delicacy of feeling. So much should be done by the Districts in their corporate capacity. This is their part of the work, and is merely preparatory, but essential, to be in harmony and auxiliary to the part to be performed by the teacher. What is the part of the teacher and how is he to be qualified to perform it? There must be a system; the teacher must understand it and be trained to carry it out. The teacher's part is to improve the minds, the morals; and the manners of his pupils. How is he to teach morals and manners? There are principles of *manners* as well as of *morals*, that could be reduced to a suitable form for school use, and be taught to the pupils. This code of school morals and manners might be taught and practiced in the schools, with the same efficiency and with the same success, that arithmetic is. A person of intelligence and refinement can easily be found to prepare such a code, with instructions how to use it and carry out its principles. It should be made expressly for school-use, with lessons to be studied and recited, with such exercise for practice in manners, as good taste might suggest. If we had such a work, one every way suitable for school use, then our teachers would have to be trained in that as well as in other subjects of school study; and being so trained, in all requisite school studies and discipline, I can see no reason why our common or public schools should not be carried to the highest degree of perfection. Then the objection could no longer be urged, that the morals and manners of the pupils were neglected in the schools.—*Wisconsin Journal of Education.*

From the New York World, Dec. 31.

The Opening of Fort Lafayette.

It is at last announced, with some show of probability, that Fort Lafayette will soon be emptied of its prisoners. The name of the friend of Washington, the victim of Olmutz, the hero of the Revolution which in France proclaimed liberty to the captive, is no longer to be disgraced by its association with all that is base and cowardly and cruel in reckless and arbitrary power. The Government at Washington, we are told, has made up its mind that the first of January, which is to witness an empty fulmination of liberty to millions of Southern slaves, shall witness also the substantial restoration of liberty to hundreds of Northern prisoners. We trust the tale may be true; but we blush at the thought of commending an American administration for undoing, so far as it can, the work which no American administration ought ever to have done. There are occasions on which praise is insult, and this is one of them. All the Government has done, however, it cannot undo. It cannot give back to wronged and injured men the frank faith in their country's laws and justice which made obedience natural, and the duty of the citizen a proud delight. It cannot restore to anxious and sorrowing friends the hours spent in vain endeavors after redress, in sickening fears, in maddening doubts for the safety and welfare of the oppressed. It cannot endue the country afresh with that loyal confidence in its rulers—that sanguine reliance upon the guarantees of liberty and the supremacy of law, which made all sacrifices easy, all efforts hearty and enthusiastic in defence of the national rights.

We shall not dwell on the specific enormity of specific cases which stand out from the dark record of the American Bastile with peculiar and dramatic power to startle the consciences and to move the sensibilities of mankind. The day will come, if there be truth in the messages of heaven, when the single life of a single humble citizen, blasted and ruined through the wicked recklessness of some minion of power, will rise up terrible as an army with banners at the judgment seat to confront the authors of so much general and particular wrong. But the lesson of the hour is for the hour, and it is enough for us to-day to set it here in characters of fire that all may read it.

If the history of the arbitrary arrests in America has been closed, with the opening doors of Fort Lafayette this chapter of shame and suffering ends. We trust it may be so. We trust that the edict which relieves New York of this great scandal may go forth throughout all the land, ordaining liberty to all that languish in the dungeons of what we long to style in truth the free North. But with this edict let the sense come home more deeply than ever to the whole people of the incredible disgrace which the necessity for such an edict has inflicted upon our national name and fame.

For from what does it relieve us? From a state of things which even the organs of the party by whose leaders it has been brought upon us are forced at last for very shame to brand as odious and deadly. Well may the *Times* exclaim that such outrages as these blacken the honor and character of the Government which permits them. One might expect the very stones of the streets, nay the types of the *Tribune* itself, to rise up against them. These things being possible, all excesses of tyranny are so: and the people which even for a season has tamely endured these things cannot rouse itself to the sense of the assertion of its liberties a single hour too soon. Woe be to them and to it if, like the *Times*, it shall not "propose to question" the power by which these things are done. That power it must question, question emphatically, and wring from it an answer which shall insure indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Letter from a Republican Judge.

Judge GOULD, of the N. Y. Supreme Court, is out in a severe letter to the President in denunciation of the system of arbitrary arrests. A nephew of Judge G., named C. C. TRACY, it appears has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette for dealing in contractors' drafts on the Government. Mr. TRACY is a grandson of the late Senator Tracy of Connecticut. The Judge is very severe. His views have greater weight perhaps from the fact that in politics he sympathized with President Lincoln. We quote a paragraph or two from his letter:

"I am, and always have been, an unwavering enemy of this rebellion—(cursed in its origin, most accursed in its progress)—and a supporter of the Administration. I am a Judge of the highest Court in the State. And if no honest voice has yet reached the ears of the Government, I wish to say, and to be heard in saying, that Star Chamber process and Secretarie's warrants are dangerous instruments to play with, and that among us, the true, staunch supporters of the Government who would crush treason with the iron heel, but who knows the law, are compelled to lang their hends in silence at the mention of cases which have occured in our midst. Spies are hardly cautioned when they are where they can do infinite harm; but a powerful hand and an oppressive one is laid on a person here, who is not in a position for doing mischief if he would, and who is supposed to have no friends. Had I been a few hours earlier made aware of this case, I should not have troubled you with a word; but I would have seen that the process of the Supreme Court of this State was executed as to protect its citizens accused of such offences from arrest, other than one under the appropriate process of the courts. I beg to assure you, in all sincerity, that this kind of proceeding has gone too far already, and that while to the very last of our men and the last of our means we are ready and determined to sustain the law, and the Government in enforcing the law over this whole land as one country; we are also determined to be judged by the law, and not by any Secretary or any one who is not commissioned for that purpose. We know and acknowledge the rules of war, where the necessity of the case requires the existence of martial law. But we know, also, the common law of liberty, and the broad, great charter of the Constitution."

Protest Against the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the protest of thirty-six members of the House against the passage of the bill to indemnify the President for certain arrests under a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, be entered upon the Journal. After stating the circumstances under which the bill was passed, they conclude as follows: The protest against the refusal of the House to permit the consideration and discussion of the bill as an arbitary exercise of power by the majority, unjust to their constituents, and derogatory to its character as a legislative body. They protest against the passage of the bill.

First. Because it purports to deprive the citizens of all existing peaceful legal modes of redress for admitted wrong, and thus compels him tamely to submit to the injury inflicted, or to seek illegal and forcible remedies.

Second. Because it purports to indemnify the President and all acting under his authority for acts admitted to be wrongful, at the expense of the citizen against whom the wrongful acts have been perpetrated in violation of the plainest principle of justice and the just precepts of constitutional law.

Third. Because it purports to confirm and make valid by act of Congress arrests and imprisonments, which were not only not warranted by the Constitution of the United States, but were in palpable violation of its express prohibitions.

Fourth. Because it purports to authorize the President, during this rebellion, at any time to arrest any person, and anywhere throughout the limits of the United States to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus;* whereas, by the Constitution the power to suspend the privileges of that writ is confined to the discretion of Congress alone, and is limited to the places threatened by the dangers of invasion or insurrection.

Fifth. Because, for these and other reasons, it is unwise and unjust; an invasion of private rights; an encouragement to violence, and a precedent full of hope to all who would usurp despotic power and perpetuate it by the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of all who oppose them.

Sixth. And finally, because in both its sections it is a deliberate, palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution, according to the plain sense and intention of that instrument, and is, therefore, utterly null and void.

(Signed)

Geo. H. Pendleton,	Charles A. Wickliffe,
Wm. A. Richardson,	Charles J. Biddle,
James C. Robison,	James A. Cravens.
Philip B. Fouke,	Elijah Ward,
James R. Morris,	Philip Johnston (Pa.)
Anthony L. Knapp,	John D. Stiles (Pa.)
C. L. Vallandigham,	George W. Dunlop.
C. A. White (Ohio),	H. B. Wright, (Pa.)
Warren P. Noble,	Wm. H. Wadsworth,
Wm. Allen (Ohio),	Aaron Harding,
Samuel S. Cox,	Henry Krider,
Elijah H. Norton,	Charles B. Calvert,
George K. Shiel,	James E. Kerrigan,
S. E. Ancona (Pa.)	Henry May,
Jesse Lazear (Pa.)	Robert H. Nugen,
Nehemiah Perry,	George H. Yeaman,
Chauncey Vibbard,	Bradley F. Granger.
John Law,	

Letter from Major Jack Downing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Editors of the Cawcashin:

SURS:—Wal, ef I ain't been bizzy sence I writ you last, I wouldn't say so. I got your letter about seein Blair on the questshin of sendin THE CAWCASHIN in the mails, an I hadn't eny doubt but he would do it as soon as I put the subjec to him in the rite light. Blair's father, "Parson Blair," as he used to be called in the old Gineral's time, an I used to be very thick. He helped me sifer a good deal wen I was postin the Gineral up about Biddle's Bank matters.—But I hadn't seen the old man for a long time ontel I called on him t'other day. He was dredful glad to see me, an shuck my hand as ef he thought there warn't no feelin in it. Ses he, "Majer, it's a long time sence we've met, an I know you are a loyal man, for there ain't no follerer of Gineral Jackson that could be enything else." Ses I, "ef there's a loyal man in this country, I'm one. I go for puttin down every feller that's opposed to the Constitushin, I don't keer who he is. I only wish we had an Old Hickory to step in now an jest deal out justis all round, without eny parshality. I guess there's a good meny fellers that don't expect it, who might git histed." "Wal," ses he, "Majer, I'm of your idee exactly. The truth is, I'm thinkin that this administrashin is played out. The Ultrys will ruin it." "Wal," ses I, "Mr. Blair, I've cum to see you about another matter. Your son Montgummerry, who used to be a little shaver in the old Gineral's time, has got the place of Amos Kindle, an he has been stoppin Dimmycratic papers in the mails." "Oh no," ses he, "I guess not; only sum disloyal sheets." "No," ses I, "I'll give you a hundred dollars for every word of disloyalty agin the Constitushin you'll find in that paper." Here I took a *Cawcashin* out of my pocket an handed it to him. He looked it over an couldn't find nothin to object to. Then I showed him the motto at its head, taken from his own words about the freedom of the press, an then I telled him I wanted him to go with me to Montgummery, an see ef the thing couldn't be fixed. So we went over, an you never seed a man stare so as Montgummery did. "Ses he, "Majer Downing, I'm tickled to see you. I think you've slighted me sence you've been in Washington. You've been to see nigh about all the members of the Cabynet except me." "Wal," ses I, "I don't go around much, except on bizness for the Kernel; but now," says I, "I've cum on another errand; I've cum to see why you don't allow all the Dimmycratic newspapers to go in the mails?" "Wal," ses he, "Majer, that's jest what I'm goin to do. It was bad bizness for us that we ever stopped these papers. It made more votes for the Dimmycratic party than any other cause. The truth is, it never was my policy. I never did believe in it, and now they all see it must be given up." Ses I, "Mr. Blair, ef you didn't believe in it, you orter have refused to do it.—That ain't the way the old Gineral acted, an he's my model. Ef he thought enything was rong, there warn't a mortal man, high or low, that could have got him to do it. He would have died afore he would do what his conscience told him warn't right, an it's them kind of men that are great men, an will save our country, ef it ever is saved." "Wal," ses he, "Majer, you're about right, an I don't think I shall stay in this bote much longer. Things are goin from bad to wus." "Yes," ses I, "they're like old Sol Hopkin's dyin cow, 'gittin no better very fast.'" "But," ses he, "Majer, you can rest easy on the papers. We're goin back to the Free Press Principal, an let the people have their own way." "Wal," ses I, "I'm glad to hear it. It's about time there was a change."

So I bid him good by, an went back to see the Kernel, who I found in a peck of trubbil. Ses I, "What's the matter now? for I saw at a glance that sumthin was up. Ses I, "is Burnside whipt agin, or is Stonewall Jackson in our rear?" "No," ses he, "Majer, nothin of that sort, but sumthin jest about as bad." "Wal," ses I, "what is it?" "Wal," ses he, "there has jest been a committy here from the Senit who demand that I shall change my Cabbynet. They say we don't have eny success, an the people demand a change." Ses I, "did you kick em down stairs?" "No," ses he "I didn't." "Wal," ses I, "you orter. They might jest as well ask you to resign." Ses I, "don't your Cabbynet agree in your policy? Don't they do as you desire?" "Yes," ses he, "they do." "Wal," ses I, then what's the use of changin? Ef you intend to change your policy, then it is reasonable to ask you to change your Cabbynet, but otherways not." "Wal," ses he, "Majer, that's my iddee exactly, but I didn't tell em so, I thought I'd wait an see what you thought of it." "Wal," ses I, "I see the hull cause of the rumpus. The defeat of Burnside has made em so rathy that they didn't know what to do, an they thought they must find fault about sumthin." Ses I, "tighten the rebils is jest for all the world like bar huntin. A good meny years ago, when it was common up in Maine, nigh about all the nabors would now an then turn out to hunt a bar. Ef they caught him they used to have a grand time, get up a big supper an drink whisky till they all got how cum you so. But if they didn't ketch the bar, then one was blamin tother, an tother anuther, an sumtimes the affair would end by gettin into a regular fite all around. Jest so it is now. Ef Burnside had whipt the rebils, it would all have been right." Ses Linkin, ses he, Majer, you're right. But what am I to do? They complain about the Cabbynet, an want me to change it." "Wal," ses I, "Kernel, I tell you how to fix it: Git the Committy and Cabbynet face to face, an let em quarrel it out." "That would be a capital idee, Majer, but how am I to do it?" "Wal," ses I, "you jest call the Cabbynet together for twelve o'clock to-morrow, an then send for the Committy, an put em in the same room together, an see how the happy family will manage." The Kernel was struck with the idee, an so the next day the Cabbynet was assembled, an pooty soon after the Committy, with Fessenden as Cheerman, made their appearance. You never see a more flustercated set of people in this world than these men were. But there was no backin out. The Kernel called the meetin to order, an sed he had received a good many complaints, an he wanted the matter fully discussed. Fessenden got up, an sed that the people were gettin tired of the war, an that the only way to satisfy em was to change the Cabbynet. Burnside had been defeated, Banks had been sent a great ways off, when he was wanted at home, the sojers warn't paid, the gunboats warn't finished, &c. Chase got up first, he sed if the sojers warn't paid it warn't his fault. The fact was, that paper had riz onexpectedly, an his stock was low. Jest as soon as paper got more plenty, an he got the new patent National Ten Cylender Revolvin Machine at work, the sojers would be all paid regular. Then Stantin got up, puffin like a porpuss. Ses he, "Mr. President, these ere remarks are impertinent, an ef I had my way, I would send every one of this Committy to the Old Capitol. I'd like to know what these men know about war, and strategy. Why, they talk about the defeat of Burnside. It is nonsense, sir, he ain't been defeated! The people are humbugged by the newspapers. It's a pity there's a newspaper in the land. They interfere with my strategy. Burnside has gained a great success. He has discovered the strength of the enemies works at that pint, an now we know that some other route is the one to take, an not that one. Ef it hadn't been for this battle, we shouldn't have found that out. This Committy of old gentlemen, or old women, I had almost said, don't understand the art of war. Their talk is sheer impertinence. I'd squelch em with a proclamation, if no other way."

Then Granfather Welles got up, an sed he didn't like to have fault found because his gunboats warn't reddy. He sed he'd like to see eny one who had worked harder than he had. He sed he hadn't slept but 14 hours a day for six months, while his naterel rest required 18. He had sacrificed all that for the good of his country, an he didn't believe one of the Committy had done as much. Blair got up an sed he didn't keer how quick they turned him out. He was reddy to go eny time, as he thought the thing was about played out. Bates sed he tho't things looked more cheerful than ever before, as he had jest discovered that niggers could be citizens, an that the Dred Scott decision was a humbug. When they all got thru, there was a gineral talk all around, an they finally cum to the conclushin that there warn't any reason for a change after all, an they all went off in a party good humor.

So the great Cabbynet crysis ended, an the Kernel feels like a new man. My idee of gettin them all together face to face, the Kernel ses, saved the nashun. That nite we set up till after midnite, an finally after takin a good swig of Old Rye, went to bed. The next mornin the Kernel was as merry as a lark, an could tell stories as well as ever.

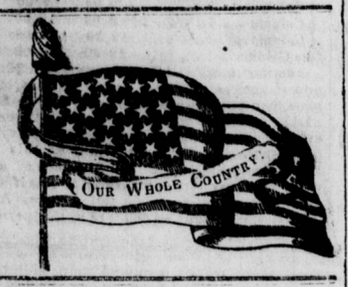
Yours till deth,

MAJER JACK DOWNING.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : JANUARY 9, 1863.



Emancipation and Negro Equality.

President Lincoln in his Inaugural Address, used the following language:

"I have no purpose, directly or *indirectly*, to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists. I believe I have no lawful RIGHT to do so."

In another column we lay before our readers his proclamation which assumes to set free three millions of negroes. The record speaks for itself. History does not furnish an example of such inconsistency and perfidy. After publicly and solemnly pledging himself not to interfere with any of the rights or institutions of the States, he deliberately falsifies his pledge by issuing a proclamation at once Quixotic, unconstitutional and full of mischief. In former days the nation would have stood aghast at such violation of the constitution and laws, such unblushing disregard of solemn pledges and official trust. But in these evil times such things have become too common to excite surprise.

Not the least remarkable feature of this despotic edict is the fact that the President excepts from its operation all the slave territory within the lines of our armies, where alone he has any power to enforce its provisions. Only those slaves are assumed to be set free who are at present fenced in by rebel bayonets; and over whom the President has no more power than he has over the Man in the Moon. How then can it effect its purpose? How except through slave insurrections with all their inseparable horrors. And the President means it to effect its purpose in this way. He can mean nothing else. It is true that, with a hypocritical cant characteristic of the man, he "enjoins upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence except in necessary self-defence, and recommends that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages;" but he also, and we believe with more sincerity, "pledges the nation to do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in *any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.*" The veil with which he tries to hide his *real* purpose is too flimsy to serve him. The world will see that he recommends "violence" more savage and bloody than was ever before introduced into civilized warfare.

But the President proclaims that these freed blacks will be received into the army and navy of the United States. This is, perhaps, the most significant part of the proclamation. Negro equality has always been the pet dogma of the Abolitionists, and it has now taken a long stride forward. At first the "contrabands" were only retained and *fed* at government expense; next they were paid wages for digging ditches and other labor; next, abolition officers acting without orders from the President, as the people were led to suppose, organized a few of them into separate negro regiments; but now the chief ruler of the nation proclaims that negroes will be taken into the naval and military service on terms of equality with the brave men now fighting our battles. "Murder will out." The President and his advisers now stand before the country and the world, the avowed advocates of the doctrine of Negro Equality—a doctrine at once barbarous, unnatural and monstrous. Hereafter the white man who rushed to arms to defend the Constitution now so ruthlessly trampled under foot, will be compelled to march side by side with *negroes*, fight side by side with *negroes*, sleep side by side with *negroes*, eat, as it were, from the same dish, and drink from the same canteen with *negroes*. Can such monstrous doctrine be forced upon a nation of free white men? We shall see.

The Senator Question.

There is every reason to believe that the Abolitionists of this State will move heaven and earth to elect Simon Cameron to the United States Senate in the place of David Wilmot, whose term of office expires. This is as it should be, and reflects great credit on the party in which Simon is pre-eminently a representative man. Services such as his should not be overlooked or forgotten, and we rejoice that, in a party not very famous for its virtues, gratitude is still found. Who so fit to be the Senator of that party as Simon Cameron? We know of no one; although it must be confessed that they have many men in their ranks who are not without the virtues for which Simon is so justly famous. No other man, however, has rendered the party the signal service of getting elected to the Senate against a clear majority on joint ballot, nor has any one gone out of office with colors flying in the same style that Simon's did when he left the War Department. What if the opposition do charge him with bribery and corruption, and insist that he is reeking with the accumulated political dirt of a quarter of a century? The thing is preposterous. Let him be elected by all means. We announce ourself for him, and give him this editorial notice gratis.

☞RETURNED.—The Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty has at last returned from his long stay in the East. We are pleased to see the Judge once more on our streets.

☞The State Legislature met on Tuesday last. The House was organized by electing Hon. John Cessna, Speaker; Jacob Zeigler, Clerk; R. M. Speer, Assistant Clerk; Benjamin F. Kelly, Sergeant-at-arms. In the Senate Mr. Lawrence was elected Speaker; George W. Hammersly, Clerk; J. G. Martin, Doorkeeper; John E. Cochran, Sergeant-at-arms.

☞G. H. SPANG, Esq., and his bride have just returned from their bridal tour, which, we think, they must have enjoyed hugely, for they are both looking even better than usual. May their shadows never grow less.

☞New Years day passed quietly in Bedford. The feature of the day seems to have been the Democratic dinner at the "Mengel House." Our friend of the Mengel House never does things by halves.

Democratic Dinner at the Mengel House.

On New Years day, Isaac Mengel, proprietor of the Mengel House, invited a number of his Democratic friends to partake of one of his excellent dinners. It was our good fortune to be among the guests; and as we gazed down that magnificent table, groaning as it was, under its bountiful supply of gobblers, ham, roast beef, and innumerable stews, and ornamented with beautiful bunches of celery, while the side tables were loaded with rich pastry—we thought of the good old days when "smiling plenty crowned the board," and all was yet peace and harmony in the land.

After the meal was despatched, William Lyon, Esq., was called to the chair, and Major Davis and Michael Reed, Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents. The chairman responded in a neat speech, in which he alluded to the affairs of the country during the past year; and concluded with the following toast: "May we all meet one year hence under more favorable auspices, both for our country and ourselves."

This sentiment was responded to by Dr. J. H. Compher, in a brief and pointed manner; and after alluding to the high-handed measures of the Administration in his own forcible style, he concluded with this sentiment: "The freedom of the Press is the liberty of the citizen."

Hon. Wm. P. Schell spoke next, in his usual pleasant style. He discussed the affairs of the nation, and more particularly the Emancipation Proclamation of the President. This he denounced in unmeasured terms; after which he concluded by giving this sentiment: "The Union—founded as it is on the Constitution—may both be perpetual."

Mr. Shannon was next called on, and excused himself from making a speech, but gave as his toast: "My God, my Country, 'mine host' and the Democratic Party."

This was responded to by Col. Tate, who made one of his most pithy speeches; after which he gave as his toast: "Our whole country."

And the party adjourned well satisfied that the New year had been well begun.

The following toast has been handed to us since, by a gentleman who was unable to be present: "The New Year:—May the councils of the nation be guided by wisdom, justice and charity—the antipodes of the past year, imbecility, tyranny and fanaticism."

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas: On the twenty-second of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:—

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom.

"That the Excutive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Kentucky on the Proclamation.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that Governor Robison, of Kentucky, issued a circular letter to the members of the Legislature, asking for their views on the President's emancipation proclamation, and the answers received indicate that fully two-thirds are in favor of taking the State out of the Union if the proclamation is enforced. The Legislature will meet on Monday, and it is said that Governor Robison's Message will urge a separation. The correspondent says the State militia will go with the South, and that Humphrey Marshall has stationed himself at Mount Sterling to receive them.

The Serious Points of the President's Proclamation.

Most people have heard the story of the Irish student who, witnessing from his rooms in old Trinity a proctor being ducked in one of the college tanks, cried out with the gravest air imaginable, "Boys don't nail his ears to the pump." Of the same solemn character is the nigger in his last proclamation. "I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence." Were not the proclamation to be viewed merely in the light of "a Pope's bull against the comet," the recommendation would be as cruelly suggestive as that of the Irish wag. In the same sentence, and in the same view, we have another piece of advice to the prospective freedom of proclamation: "and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages." It is a pity that the President did not include in the recommendation the slaves in the pens of the King of Danomey. Its extension to them would be equally effective and to the purpose.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Way They Did in New Orleans.

(Correspondence of the Lockport Union.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—I feel strongly inclined to say "there is a God in Israel." The *why* may be inferred from the fact that on Sunday evening last, Gen. N. P. Banks came to this city, and yesterday at noon took command of the "Department of the Gulf," and placed (it is rumored) Gen. Butler and his beautiful brother under arrest, with orders to report to Washington by the first Steamer. The fact is enough to make an a scetic resident of New Orleans wave aloft his *sombrero* with exultation. Not that Banks has been ordered here, but that Butler has been ordered away. If I recollect, in a former letter I spoke of the two Butler's speculations in sugar. The sugar on hand yesterday and held by these two busy B.'s, has been seized by Gen. Banks, as has also other property, too numerous to particularize.

One instance of the manner in which Gen. Butler carried out the wishes of the Government in his official capacity I will particularize, to give you an idea of nearly all the others:—Some weeks ago, Col. B. went to all the liquor stores in the city, and bought, *with Confederate money*, all the whiskey on hand. That secured, General Butler issued an official document, prohibiting any of the distilleries in his department from manufacturing any more whiskey, or selling any they then had on hand. Colonel Butler had a grocery full, which sold rapidly in this whiskey-submerged locality, at an enormous advance on the purchase money. So also with Confederate money. General Butler declared it worthless, and it was prohibited under penalty from circulation. Colonel Butler opened a broker's desk in his grocery, and bought it, realizing in two weeks a profit of $60,000 on the amount he was enabled to gather in. Widows and poor people had it in small sums, and they went to General Butler with prayers and entreaties and tears, telling him that by a stroke of his pen he had made them penniless, and deprived them of the means to get a loaf of bread. They were referred by another person (ready at hand for the occasion) to the aforesaid broker, the Colonel, where they could get their money changed. These are only trifling evidences of the way millions have been stolen from the people here by these agents of our government. The impression is that Banks cannot possibly be worse.

The tumult among the officials over this change is tremendous. The most of them have been living here at a rapid canter, and the sudden stoppage of the government fodder has thrown them on their faces. I passed by Gen. Beaureguard's residence this morning, where one of Butler's staff has been revelling in luxurious pride for several months, and he was moving out. All he had to move was his trunk. I did not dare look in the house, for I have already seen the furniture in those palaces of wealth and comfort so foully abused by our epauleted upstarts that one more such sight would have been revolting.

What it costs to Superintend Contrabands.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the course of his recent scathing and able speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, remarked:

"The House, this afternoon, voted down the resolution of inquiry as to the cost of the contraband business in Carolina. I assert here that the report of the quartermaster at Beaufort, South Carolina, will show that, for the month of September, four general superintendents received $50 per month, for taking care of ninety-three negroes! This report shows $3,800 per month, being at the rate of $45,000 per annum for the care of ninety-three big and little male and female, 'free Americans of African descent.' A thousand dollars per year would astonish a western farmer for such a service. But we are refused all information as to this and similar infamous abuses."

At this rate the superintendence alone of three million freed negroes would cost the government *one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and four dollars* per month, and *fourteen million seven hundred and nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars* per year; of which Pennsylvania's share, to be paid in taxation, would be at least *one million five hundred thousand dollars*. And this, let our people remember, is for taking care of them alone. Well may the Abolition favorites of the administration shout in favor of "the honest Abe's" emancipation scheme, with so many high-salaried offices in view. No wonder these cormorants offer their "whole souls" to the President when such a tempting bait is held out, it is the *rhino*, and not the woolly-headed *me* rino, they are after.

The Army Fraud Investigation in New York.

The Government Swindled out of $700,000 in that City.

One Thousand Persons Implicated.

The recent heavy frauds by contractors who furnished rations to the soldiers in New York, led to the appointment of Mr. Olcott as a special commissioner to investigate the circumstances connected with each case in which the Government was swindled. The commission was merely intended to collect evidence to bring the guilty to punishment in the ordinary courts of civilians. The military officers who are involved in the frauds, are to be the subjects of court martial.

The commission was opened on the first of November, since which time, nearly two hundred witnesses have been examined. Two interpretors, a secretary, who has taken notes of the examination in short hand, several copyists and detectives have been employed. The bills examined were those presented ostensibly for the board and lodging of troops previous to their being sworn into the United States service, and formed into companies. For this object, twenty millions of dollars were appropriated under the heading, for recruiting, organizing and drilling soldiers into the United States service. The frauds which Mr. Olcott succeeded in bringing into public light, are of a startling character, which show that there was a conspiracy to swindle the Government by several of its sworn agents—who may be numbered by hundreds.

The disbursing office in White street was opened on the 2d of September, and Col. Sackett received $5,000 out of the fund, with which to pay the bills the contractors might present. The office was literally run down by these gentry, and the amount was soon divided among them. More bills, however, came rapidly in, till they largely accumulated. The $5,000 was exhausted in three days.

Soon after Col. Sackett received $100,000, with which he paid off the just claims which came under his consideration. This sum was also immediately exhausted, and the bills came in in still greater numbers than previously. It was not until after the commencement of the present year, that the frauds which are the subject of the present investigation occurred. In the spring of this year, the swindling was extensive, as at that time there were numerous squads of troops scattered over the city, who were not mustered into the service of the United States for some time.

There are two classes of contractors—one who has an agreement with the State authorities or United States, by proposals, to furnish soldiers with rations—the other, the special contractors, who provide squads of men newly recruited, and not organized into companies or mustered into the United States service, with board and lodging. The frauds belong to the latter class and their abettors.

As soon as the commission was opened, Mr. Olcott sent to the Disbursing Office and obtained all bills over $100 for lodging and subsisting troops. The commissioner then had the contractors brought before him, when, in many instances the startling discovery was made that the names of many of this class had been forged on the necessary papers to obtain the amount of the fraudulent bills.

In many instances the names of private citizens, who were in no way connected with providing for the troops were placed on the necessary papers; and the amounts thus certified were at once paid.

The investigation, so far, has disclosed the fact, that the frauds commenced in the following manner: A large number of contractors, who waited in vain for weeks and months at the Disbursing Office to receive the amount of their bills, were compelled to sell them to brokers. This circumstance opened a new avenue for the thrift of the latter class, and they soon employed agents to run round the small contractors of this city and purchase their bills at about 25 per cent. discount. The claimants were principally lager beer saloon keepers with whom the soldiers had boarded.

When one of the German contractors would endeavor to get this bill cashed by a broker, the broker would state there were several informalities in it, tear it up, and prepare a new one. If the amount was, say $25, the broker would alter it to $2500, and having the contractor's signature, obtain the amount without any questions being asked at the Disbursing Office.

Several notables are involved in these frauds.

Over one thousand persons are at present implicated, and the investigation has not yet been closed.

The name of a cabinet maker in New York has been put on one of these bills as a contractor, the amount being $700.

Over 50 per cent. of the six millions of dollars which has already been spent out of the fund of $20,000,000 is supposed to have been paid on fraudulent claims throughout the country.

The Colonel of a celebrated regiment, famous for his sympathy with the "hero of Italian freedom" is also implicated.

It is understood that he has swindled the Government and various public bodies of New York out of $100,000.

A VERY gallant and skilful officer in the army from Michigan, was asked, the other day, why he did not receive the promotion which was long since due him. He replied, "Because I have had no opportunity yet to make an Abolition speech."

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with Holloway's ointment, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cts. per pot. 215

Inaugural Address of Gov. Seymour.

ALBANY, January 2.—Gov. Seymour, in his inaugural, thanked Gov. Morgan for his kind expression of good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of his administration. He then said: "I have solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, with its restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it. I have also sworn to support the constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

"I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed. These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct and for your protection and welfare. The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring that it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State. The most strict injunction of the constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and so help me God they shall be. He would not dwell on the present occasion on our national affairs.

"Our position as a State has been happily attended to by the predecessor. My views on the subject will be laid before the Legislature. While knowing that his position gave him but little control over national affairs, he (Gov. Seymour) yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious and united as it once was.'

GREAT BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

TWO DAYS FIGHTING.

Greatest Carnage of the War.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—There has been a terrible battle at Murfreesboro'—the greatest carnage of the war. The Federal troops encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's creek, when heavy skirmishing took place. The rebels were driven back, and we captured 100 prisoners and killed and wounded a large number. Our loss on this day was 70 killed and wounded.

At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury. Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Hardee. After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, McCook retreated two miles. He soon rallied, however, but was again driven back, and at night was four miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning. The fight continued till 10 o'clock, P. M., at which time we had maintained our other position.

The Federal loss is very heavy. Among the killed are Brig. Gen. Sill, Lieut. Col. Gavesche, chief of Rosecrans' staff; Brig. Gen. Willich, of Indiana; Col. Rell, of the 2d Ohio; Col. Shaffer, acting Brig. Gen.; Col. Farmer, of the 15th Kentucky; Col. Jones, of the 39th Indiana; Maj. Carpenter, of the 19th Regulars; Maj. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia; Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois; Col. Carpenter, of the 18th Wisconsin Battery, and Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin.

The wounded are Brig. Gens. E. M. Kirk, of Ill., Wood, of Ind., Van Clue, of Minn.; Col. Cassall, of Ohio, Maj. Gen. Rossea, of Ky.; Lieut. Col. Berry, of the 5th Ky.; Maj. Slemmer, of the 16th Regulars; Maj. King, of the 15th Regulars, and many others. The 21st, 25th and 35th Illinois lost two-thirds in killed and wounded; the 15th and 38th lost one-half their numbers; the 101st Ohio lost 125 men, and the 38th Indiana about the same number. The total number of killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500. The rebel loss exceeds ours; their Gen. Kalns is among the killed, and Gen. Cheatham is wounded and a prisoner. We have captured 500 prisoners.

The battle was renewed at 3 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 1st, and the cannonading could be heard at Nashville.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Gens. Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro', driving the enemy, who were then in full retreat.

Three hundred prisoners have reached Nashville. Among the rebel commissioned officers captured, is Maj. J. J. Franklin, of the 30th Arkansas, Capt. W. E. Johnson, of the 2d Arkansas, Capt. J. P. Engle, of the 2d Ark., and Capt. S. C. Stone, of the 1st Tenn. Cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken for hospital purposes, and great numbers of wounded are being brought in.

Maj. Foley, commanding 175 men of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, surprised 350 rebels, at their camp at Elk Ford, Campbell county, killing and wounding 17 and capturing 51, also burning all their camp equipage, capturing 80 horses and a large amount of arms.

The report that 15,000 rebels crossed the Cumberland last Monday and were moving towards Lousville, is discredited at headquarters,

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', Jan. 4.—*To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:*—Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat.

They left last night.

The rain having raised the river and the bridge across it between the left and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General Commanding.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4.

Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval commander were received on the 31st.

The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries and Gen. Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg and hotly engaged.

From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d says that the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

—MARRIED—

EARNEST—WOLF.—On the 23d ultimo, at St. Clairsville, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. William H. Earnest, to Miss Angeline Wolf, both of this county.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have purchased from Henry B. Meyers, the following personal property viz: One two horse wagon, one Four horse wagon, one yearling colt, three milk cows, eight head of young cattle, and nine head of sheep, which I have left in possession of the said Henry B. Meyers during my pleasure, Ihereby forewarn all persons from purchasing said property, or in anywise meddling with the same or any part thereof, as I have paid the said Meyers for the same.

FRANCIS BEARD.

Jan. 9th 1863.*

—DIED—

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Dec 25th, Emily Crawford, in the 13th year of her age.

KINTON.—In Bedford, on the 4th inst. Miss Rebecca Kinton, in the 39th year of her age.

"Be ye ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man commeth."

FOSTER.—In Bedford, on the 3d inst, Miss Mary Foster, in the 58th year of her age.

She was a patient sufferer, and an humble christian. Through great tribulation she has entered into the heavenly rest. A large concourse of relatives and friends followed her remains to the grave. "And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

LUTZ.—On the morning of the 27th. ult, Charles Benedict, son of Michael Lutz, aged 5 years, 7 months and 27 days.

Mourning parents dry your tears, the great Shepherd has transplanted your little lamb from the nursery of grace here, to the Paradise of glory in heaven and if faithful to Him, you and your child shall meet again.

WALTER.—On the 3d inst. Mr. Jacob Walter Sen. aged 68 years, 5 months and 5 days.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of this aged and respectable citizen of Bedford tp. He was a man of most sincere piety, of few words but many actions. His faith was strong; his hope cheerful and his love not merely in word and tongue but in deed and in truth. From his youth he was an exemplary member of the German Reformed Church and deservedly engaged the highest esteem of all his acquaintances. During the last two years of his life, he suffered much from an incurable disease, but bore it all with a perfect resignation to the will of God, patiently waiting for the time of his removal from earth. He died the death of a christian man and has gone to his heavenly home, leaving a good name and a pious example as a rich legacy to his surviving children an relatives. PASTOR.

HALLETT.—On January 1, 1863, William Hallett, aged about 73 years.

This aged citizen realized fully the pilgrimage of earth. It is not known that he has a relative. Born in the State of New York, he was early thrown upon the world. Our respected fellow-townsman, Major L. Taliaferro, was acquainted with him in the north west, in the war of 1812, and testifies to Mr. Hallett's faithful performance of the duties of a soldier. Subsequently he became a sailor on merchant and whaling vessels, and, for some years, was a boatman on the Mississippi river. Some years ago, with a constitution impaired by exposure and labor, he found a place to rest from his wanderings with Col. John Hafer, now of this borough, from whom and his family he received that care and attention, in sickness and in health, which were befitting his age, industry and quiet, unobtrusive habits. Thus finding a home among strangers, the otherwise friendless man passed his declining years in comfort and plenty. But, Death at length called him; and, followed by the family who had so long been his friends, and by a number of citizens, his body was decently and carefully consigned to the "dust, from whence it rose, and his humble spirit returned to God, who gave it."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, for the different districts of the County, as follows:

For Middle Woodbury, Schellsburg Borough, Harrison and Union, on Monday, January 26th.

For Snake Spring, Broad Top, Liberty and Hopewell, on Tuesday, January 27.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley and Southampton, Wednesday, January 28th.

For St. Clair, South Woodbury, Monroe and Napier, on Thursday, January 29th.

For West Providence, East Providence, Juniata, Colerain, Bloody Run Borough, Bedford Borough, and Bedford Township, on Friday, January 30th.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER.
Bedford Jan. 9th, 1863. Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of Rachel McCune, ded'd, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 22nd day of January, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER.
Jan. 9th, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrators of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 19th of January, 1863, at one o'clock, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 9, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of John J. Cessna, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Solomon Rice, amongst the creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 20th day of January, 1863, at 1 o'clock, where all interested can attend.

J. W LINGENFELTER,
January 9, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of George Rhodes, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Michael Put, amongst those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 21st day of January, 1863, at 1 o'clock, where all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 9, 1863. Auditor.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, about the middle of June last, a Ewe and two Lambs, a crop off the left ear of each, no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN FEASTER.
January 9, 1863.—3ts.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber residing in Juniata township, a bound boy named Joseph Creiger, he had on when he went away a cap, Kentucky Jean round about and pants. The above reward but neither thanks nor charges will be paid for bringing him back.

JAMES E. BURNS.
Jan. 9, 1863.—2ts*

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON.
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR 1863.

We have much pleasure in informing the public that one of our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friend and colleague

THEODORE S. FAY.

We confess to uncommon pride and pleasure in this renewal of intercourse with the friend and intimate of other days, and we look to be felicitated for it, by the established readers who constitute the family of the HOME JOURNAL.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming year, several

VERY THRILLING STORIES.

Some of the ablest of living pens are engaged for us in translating from the French and German and our own original narrative writers are among the first.

We are fortunate, also, in travellers gone abroad who are *literary contributors*, and we anticipate for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of these

Sketches of Travels and Adventures.

But the future of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most *recherche* of all its prominence as

THE EXPONENT OF REFINED SOCIETY.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion, in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect, keeping us unmistakably informed of the changes and progress of what is commonly understood by the "gay world." As we have taken some pains to arrange the resources for this new feature, we speak confidently of its promise of entertainment to our large circle of readers. In this department, foreign journals are endlessly inventive; and, with our industrious ransacking of these, we are sure to select, for the peculiar taste to which we minister, a most relishing banquet.

The Editors

will give the Journal their constant attention, as before. Of the goings on, in the eventful scenes and places of the country, Mr. Willis's pen will give photographs as usual. General Morris's Songs and Sketches will be embroidered on the thread of the passing moment, as they have always been. Some of the best intellects of the land are enlisted for us, also, and we think we may promise to hold our place as the journal which best enables THE FAMILY TO keep convers ant with the world.

TERMS.

For one copy	$2 00
For three copies,	5 00
Or one copy for three years,	5 00
For club of seven copies,	10 00
For a club of fifteen copies,	20 00

And at that rate for a larger club—always in advance.

Address

MORRIS & WILLIS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
10 *Fulton Street, New York.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.

Great Literary and Pictorial Year.

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *thirty-three* years of larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authors in this country—MARION HARLAND, Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every Number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

The best Lady's Magazine in the World, and the cheapest,

The literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

The music is all original, and would cost 25c ts. (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in Godey.

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's immense double sheet fashion plate's containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of the plates cost 10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them.—Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

Our wood engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to and others.

Imitations—beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Drawing Lessons—no other magazine gives them and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our Receipts—are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilties for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies Work Table—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

Model Cottages:—No other magazine has this department.

Terms--Cash in Advance.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year $7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club $20.

And the ONLY magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4.50.

Godey, Harper and Arthur, will all three be sent one year for $6.00

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—3m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to

JOHN ALSIP
Jan. 2, 1863. Bedford Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a crier of Sales, unless he procures a license. Address,

LEVI AGNEW,
Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 2, 1863—tf

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism.

BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35.00, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets, N. Y.

January 2, 1863—6w.

Public Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, Dec'd will offer at public sale on the premises, in Southampton township, on,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1863,

the following described tract of land, late the property of said Dec'd., viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of David Waters on the north Sarah Imes, on the west, David Howsare's Heirs on the West, Artemas Bennet on the South and others, containing about 66 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence a portion of which is meadow, the residue is timbered. The buildings are a story and a half Log dwelling house, also a small stable thereon erected.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next. Terms—CASH.

F. BUXTON,
January 2, 1863.—ts. Ex'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Mills, late of Monroe tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Southampton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Jan, 2, 1863.—6ts. Ex'tor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wesley Hartzell, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr.,
NICHOLAS KOONS,
January 2, 1863.—5ts* Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry township, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUKE, Adm'r.

January 2, 1863.—6ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah Baughman, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
SAMUEL BENDER,
January 2, 1863.—6t. Administrators.

LOST

Whilst the owner was travelling from Six Mile Run, via Hopewell, and the Valley Road to Cheneysville and thence to Bedford, a Pocket Book, containing no money, but papers of different kinds, particularly Army papers, which will be of no use to any one else. Any person finding the same and returning it to the owner, or leaving it at John Hafer's, Bedford, Stoner's Hotel, Bloody Run, Capt. Beckwith's, Hopewell, Hugh Wilson's, Cheneysville, or to myself at Six Mile Run, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB C. MILLS.

Dec. 26th, 1862.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different districts of the county, elected for the year 1863, are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 3d, 1863, to receive their instructions, &c.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

Dec. 26, 1862.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford township, about the 12th inst., a small red heifer, two years old past, no ear mark, supposed to be out of a drove. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH SELLERS,

Dec. 26, 1862.

Save Costs!!

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, December 19, 1862.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE,
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.

December 19, 1862.—6m.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863,

the following real estate, late the property of Geo. Mock, dec'd., viz:

A Tract of Land,

situate in said township, on both sides of Bobb's creek, adjoining lands of Henry Yont, Jacob Ewig, Berkheimer's heirs and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, double log barn, smoke house, spring house, and other out buildings; also, a tenant house and stable. A large portion of the land is cleared and under fence, about ten acres of which are meadow, and as much more can be converted into meadow as may be desirable. This farm is good quality creek bottom and slate land, and is susceptible of fine cultivation.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand, to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest; or, if the subscriber should prefer it, one third of the balance, after payment of debts, will be left in the land for the use of the widow, the whole to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage.

ABRAHAM H. HULL,
December 26, 1862. Administrator.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, dec'd., to wit: Esther, the widow, and Eliza Jane, wife of petitioner, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daniel Manspeaker, David Manspeaker, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Ford, and Mary, wife of William Ford, all but David (who is in the army) residing in Bedford county, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 26, 1862.—4t.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union township, on Saturday the 24th day of January next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Corle, dec'd, to wit:—A TRACT OF LAND, containing ninety three acres, sixty six perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, on the east, Isaac Imler, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the north and south.

The improvements are a story and a half log house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is a fine spring of water not far from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLE, Adm'r.

December 19, 1862.

Last Notice.

The Books and Notes of the late firm of Baughman & Brother, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle before the first of February, as I intend leaving the notes and accounts with an officer for collection after that date.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN.

Surviving partner of the firm of Baughman & Bro.

Dec. 26th, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE.

15 Cents per cubic foot will be paid for YELLOW LOCUST TIMBER, in the stick, from 8 feet in length, and 8 inches in diameter at the smallest end, up to as long and as large as can be obtained, free from windshakes, worm-holes and decay, sawed off square at both ends, and the bark removed, and not to contain more than one crook in any one stick.

Also YELLOW LOCUST PINS will be received and paid for according to the length and size as set forth in the following table, to be free from knots, splits, worm-holes, and decay, and to be of a good marketable quality, as follows:

Pins 14 inches long		1⅜ in. square	$5 00 per	1000
" 16	"	1⅜ "	5 75 "	
" 18	"	1⅜ "	6 50 "	
" 20	"	1⅜ "	7 25 "	
" 22	"	1⅜ "	8 25 "	
" 24	"	1⅜ "	9 25 "	
" 26	"	1⅜ "	10 25 "	
" 28	"	1⅜ "	11 25 "	
" 30	"	1⅞ "	12 75 "	
" 32	"	1⅞ "	13 75 "	
" 34	"	1⅞ "	14 75 "	
" 36	"	1⅞ "	15 75 "	

All Timber and Pins delivered according to the above specifications, to the Rail Road Station at Hopewell, will be received, and paid for by the undersigned as fast as delivered, in cash, for the space of 3 months from date.

JOSIAH HARRIS,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Agents.

Bloody Run, Dec. 26, 1862.—4ts.

PISTOL LOST.

Lost, by the undersigned between Bedford and the top of the Allegheny Mountain, a Seven Shooter Pistol, of the New York Fire Arms Company's manufacture. The finder will be liberally rewarded when the pistol is returned.

THOMAS KNOX,
Dec. 26th, 3ts. * Hardin, Ohio.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, about the 12th of October last, a black two year old heifer, with a cut in the left ear and a tar-mark on the right hip. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN MOWRY.

Dec. 26th, 3ts. *

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers on the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run, Bedford County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them in due form for settlement.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Dec. 12, 1862.—4ts. Executors.

Bedford Rail Road.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford, on Monday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of said Company, 258 South Third Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.—tm.

TAKE NOTICE.

The books of William Spidel, from the 16th of August, 1861, to the 24th September, 1862, are assigned to J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and are in my hands for collection. Persons who have accounts on said books, will call at my office without delay and make settlement, thereby saving costs. H. NICODEMUS.

Dec. 12, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantul Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., to wit: Elizabeth Dicken, (widow) Jonathan C. Dicken, Mary Eve, intermarried with Wm. Walter Shelly, George Martin, B. L. Dicken, and Mary Alice Dicken, all residing in Bedford county, Pa., except Mary Eve, who resides in Allegany county, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday of February, (9th day) A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of this our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: Mary F. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Cummings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa. F. B. Statler, residing in the state of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Augustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma, intermarried with Dr. J. P. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, and James B. Statler, minor, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Burns, late of Napier township, deceased, to wit James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph, all residing in said county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford, Wilt county, Indiana, Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois, Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, being the undivided half part of the tract of land in the writ of partition mentioned and described at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, and in case the same is not taken at the valuation, then show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1862

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased, to wit: Alice, (widow) still living, and issue, to wit: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of his oldest son, Daniel McDonald, deceased, to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, State of Iowa, and Daniel McDonald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Burns, late of Napier township, deceased, to wit James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph, all residing in said county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford, Wilt county, Indiana, Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois, Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, being the undivided half part of the tract of land in the writ of partition mentioned and described at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, and in case the same is not taken at the valuation, then show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1862

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and untailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chefiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P. O.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY

BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.

November 14, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, December 5, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cents; A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust, Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.

October 17, 1862.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Oct. 31—3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MATTINGLY,

December 5, 1862.—6t. Executor.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADY CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and folling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Nov. 21, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

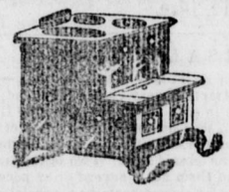
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware

FARM IMPLEMENT AND STOVE STORE,



Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.

October 24, 1862.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds afflicting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest hould be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

Blymire & Son's STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

November 14, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KAUFFMAN,

December 5, 1862.—6t* Executor.

DENTIST.

C. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

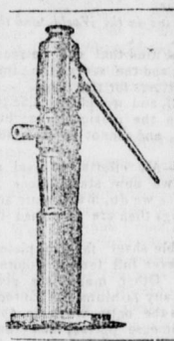
The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience,* who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

J. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.